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# FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS.

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In accordance with the announcement which appeared in a recent issue of FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS, regarding the publication of information and statistics of an economic character, there will be found in this number statistics on farm wages in England and Wales (page 36) and in Hungary (page 37). The equivalents in American currency of farm wages in foreign countries on the basis of the prevailing rate of exchange are of interest only in so far as they show their purchasing power of goods that may be imported from the United States. It is important to bear in mind that a study of farm wages should take into account the relation of such wages to the general price level in the country under consideration. It is, therefore, the plan to publish in an early issue statistics on prices of agricultural and other commodities in foreign countries. Attention is also called to the export statistics on meat from the Argentine (page 38) and statistics of the imports of grains, meat, and cotton into the United Kingdom in 1921, compared with 1920 and 1913 by principal countries of origin (pages 39 and 40).

## CONDITION OF FALL-SOWN CEREALS IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE.

The total acreage sown to wheat in Europe for 1921-22 for the countries for which figures are available (Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Spain, France, Belgium, and Finland) is 30,025,000 acres compared with 33,135,000 acres in 1920-21 or a decrease of 9.4 per cent. The condition of fall-sown cereals is variable.

United Kingdom:- The wheat crop is generally healthy and vigorous and, although growth has been checked by the cold weather, little damage is reported.

Belgium and France:- The conditions at seeding time were somewhat unfavorable in western Europe. The combined fall-sown area of wheat, rye, and barley in Belgium is about six per cent less than that sown in the corresponding period in 1920. Germination has been irregular in France due to lack of moisture but recent rains have improved the situation. The area sown to wheat shows a small decrease compared with that sown last year. The area sown to rye shows a slight increase but that of maslin, barley and oats shows some decrease.

Rumania, Bulgaria and Germany:- Wintry weather continues, but the fields are generally protected with a good covering of snow.

Poland:- The area sown to wheat for 1921-22 is 2,434,000 acres compared with 3,011,000 acres sown last year. Conditions are about average for the country as a whole. The dry weather of December followed by cold weather and snow hindered germination to some extent in the southwestern section.

Italy:- Recent snows and rain have benefited the condition of fall-sown cereals. The drought at seeding time was unfavorable to crops in the northern section but the recent prospect is more favorable.

Algeria, Tunis, Morocco and Egypt:- Recent conditions have been favorable to the preparation of the soil in Algeria and further seeding is in progress. The cereal crops are showing good germination and growth and in regions where fields were turning yellow, due to excessive moisture, a normal appearance is again presented. The area sown to fall cereals in Tunis shows considerable reduction, but germination has been good. The area sown to cereal crops in Morocco is expected to equal that of last year. Rains have been beneficial to the wheat and barley crops in Egypt and the condition is generally about average.

British India and Japan:- Growing conditions continue good throughout British India and rain has generally been plentiful. Excessive rain throughout the Bombay Presidency including Sind and the Native States has caused some lodging of the wheat crop and some damage from rust is feared. Seeding was accomplished under quite favorable conditions in Japan. The condition of all cereal crops was reported as fairly good on the first of February.

Canada and United States:- Some winter killing of the crop is feared in Canada due to the severity of the winter. The condition of the wheat crop continues to be poor in the southwestern section of the United States. Some damage from alternate freezing and thawing is reported in the North Central States. The condition of winter rye is generally good although some injury from alternate freezing and thawing is reported in the North Central States.

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## CROPS IN GENERAL.

## THE AREA, PRODUCTION, AND AVERAGE YIELD OF CROPS IN ENGLAND AND WALES FOR 1920 AND 1921.

Crop			Estimated		Average		:10 year	
	Area		production		yield		average	
	(000 omitted)		(000 omitted)		estimated		1911-1920	
	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1921	1920
	Acres	Acres	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels
Wheat .....	1,875	1,976	53,352	69,784	28.5	35.3	30.5	
Barley .....	1,637	1,436	50,680	42,472	31.0	29.6	31.0	
Oats .....	2,266	2,147	85,968	80,176	37.9	37.3	38.4	
Mixed corn .....	146	135	4,848	4,560	33.1	33.8	....	
Beans .....	246	237	7,656	6,224	31.1	26.2	27.2	
Peas .....	129	106	3,544	2,504	27.4	23.7	25.0	
Potatoes .....	545	558	117,637	110,432	216.5	197.9	227.7	
			Short	Short	Short	Short	Short	Short
			tons	tons	tons	tons	tons	tons
Seed, hay 1 .....	1,674	1,757	2,894	2,399	1.7	1.4	1.6	
Meadow hay 2 .....	4,395	4,053	6,302	3,581	1.4	.9	1.2	
Turnips & Swedes .....	988	893	15,896	7,404	16.1	8.3	13.9	
Mangolds .....	384	374	8,184	7,038	21.3	18.8	20.9	
			Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Hops 3 .....	21	25	31,472	25,083	1,501	997	1,176	

Source: Agricultural Returns of England and Wales.

1. Hay from clover, sainfoin and grasses under rotation.
2. Hay from permanent grasses.
3. Unofficial estimate.

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## NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN GERMANY ON DECEMBER 1, 1920 AND 1921.

Classification	Number on -	
	December 1 1920	December 1 1921
Cattle ....Total .....	16,807,000	16,840,000
Milk cows .....	7,923,000	8,223,000
Swine .....	14,179,000	15,876,000
Sheep .....	6,150,000	5,882,000
Horses a .....	3,588,000	3,683,000
Mules .....	.....	27,000
Asses .....	.....	6,000

(Source: International Institute of Agriculture.)

a. Exclusive of army horses.

## NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN EGYPT IN 1920 AND 1921.

(Excluding animals belonging to British Army)

Classification	September, October, 1920	September, October, 1921
Cattle .....	562,000	596,000
Buffaloes .....	585,000	646,000
Sheep .....	930,000	986,000
Goats .....	387,000	424,000
Horses .....	33,000	34,000
Mules .....	20,000	19,000
Donkeys .....	574,000	623,000
Camels .....	125,000	145,000

(Source: International Institute of Agriculture.)

LIVESTOCK BEFORE AND AFTER THE WAR IN UNDERMENTIONED COUNTRIES.  
(Compiled from official sources except as noted.)

CATTLE

Country	Before the War		Recent Estimate	
	Date	Number	Date	Number
<b>WESTERN AND NORTHERN EUROPE:</b>				
United Kingdom a .....				
United Kingdom a .....	*	1913: 11,896,000	June 4, 1921:	11,854,000
France (except Alsace-Lorraine) .....	*	Dec. 31, 1913: 14,807,000	Dec. 31, 1920:	12,782,000
Alsace-Lorraine .....	*	Dec. 1, 1913: 550,000	Dec. 1, 1920:	435,000
Luxemburg .....	*	Dec. 1, 1913: 102,000	Dec. 4, 1919:	89,000
Italy .....	*	March 19, 1908: 6,199,000	April 6, 1918:	6,240,000
Spain .....	*	1913: 2,879,000	1921:	3,718,000
Portugal .....	*	October, 1906: 703,000	March, 1920:	741,000
Switzerland .....	*	April 21, 1911: 1,433,000	1921:b	1,425,000
Belgium .....	*	Dec. 31, 1910: 1,880,000	1920:	1,292,000
Netherlands .....	*	June 1913: 2,097,000	March, 1919:	1,959,000
Denmark .....	*	July 15, 1914: 2,463,000	July 15, 1921:c	2,591,000
Norway .....	*	Sept. 30, 1914: 1,146,000	June 20, 1918:d	1,038,000
Sweden .....	*	Dec. 31, 1913: 2,721,000	June 1, 1919:	2,551,000
Total	:	48,876,000	:	46,725,000
<b>CENTRAL, EASTERN AND SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE:</b>				
Germany (except Alsace-Lorraine) .....				
Germany (except Alsace-Lorraine) .....	*	Dec. 1, 1913: 20,444,000	Dec. 1, 1920:	16,790,000
Austria .....	*	Dec. 31, 1910:e 9,159,000	1918:	1,842,000
Czechoslovakia .....	*	.....:Dec. 31, 1920:	4,213,000	
Poland .....		Summer, 1913: 2,011,000	.....	
Russia in Europe (except Poland) .....		": "	31,974,000	.....
Finland .....	*	1910: 1,573,000	November, 1918:	1,445,000
Roumania f .....	*	1911:e 2,667,000	1919:	4,634,000
Bulgaria .....	*	Dec. 31, 1910:e 1,603,000	1912:	852,000
Bosnia Herzegovina .....	*	Oct. 10) 1910:e 1,309,000	.....	
Croatia Slavonia .....	*	Nov. 10) 1911:f 1,135,000	.....	
Hungary .....	*	Apr. 30, 1913:e 6,045,000	1920:b	2,223,000
Yugoslavia .....	*	.....: 1920 or 1921:b	5,497,000	
Greece .....	*	1914:e 300,000	1918:	537,000
Total g .....	:	44,235,000	:	38,033,000

CATTLE.-CONT'D

Country	Before the War		Recent Estimate	
	Date	Number	Date	Number
<b>NON-EUROPEAN COUNTRIES:</b>				
United States:				
On farms .....	* Jan. 1, 1914	56,592,000	Jan. 1, 1922	65,352,000
Not on farms .....	* April 15, 1910	1,879,000	Jan. 1, 1920	2,112,000
Canada .....	* June 30, 1913	6,656,000	June 30, 1921	10,206,000
Argentina .....	* Dec. 31, 1914	25,867,000	1920	27,721,000
Brazil .....	* 1912-13:f	30,705,000	1918:b	37,500,000
Uruguay .....	* 1908	8,193,000	Apr. 20, 1916	7,803,000
Australia .....	* Dec. 31, 1913	11,484,000	Dec. 31, 1919	12,711,000
New Zealand .....	* April, 1911	2,020,000	1921	3,113,000
Union of South Africa ...	* Dec. 31, 1911	5,797,000	1920	7,655,000
Russia in Asia .....	Summer, 1913	18,404,000		.....
India, British Provinces.*	1913-14:h	24,965,000	1918-19:h	29,591,000
Japan .....	* Dec. 31, 1913	1,389,000	Dec. 31, 1919	1,345,000
Chosen .....	* Dec. 31, 1913	1,211,000	Dec. 31, 1918	1,430,000
Formosa .....	* Dec. 31, 1913	1,000	Dec. 31, 1917	1,000
<b>Total .....</b>		<b>176,759,000</b>		<b>306,590,000</b>
<b>Grand Total .....</b>		<b>269,870,000</b>		<b>391,348,000</b>

\* Designates countries included in the total.

a. Channel Islands and Isle of Man excluded.

b. Unofficial.

c. Including incorporated South Jutland provinces where census was taken in Oct. 1920.

d. Incomplete.

e. Old boundaries.

f. Buffaloes included.

g. The pre-war total is for the countries as they were before the war while the post-war total is for practically the same territory although partly under new names.

h. Buffalo calves included.

## LIVESTOCK IN THE NORTHERN TERRITORIES OF THE GOLD COAST IN 1920.

The number of cattle at the beginning of the year was estimated at 68,500. Rinderpest is reported to have caused considerable losses during the year. The number of sheep and goats was estimated at 153,000; horses 1,097; donkeys 2,300 and pigs 320. (Source: Colonial Reports. Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, 1920.)

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## AREA AND PRODUCTION OF RICE IN INDIA, 1921-22.

According to the Second Rice Forecast issued by the Department of Statistics, India, the area under rice up to and including the beginning of December 1922 was 79,154,000 acres compared with 76,482,000 (revised estimate) at the same period last year and 78,023,000 acres the final revised estimate for last year. The production up to the beginning of December 1922 amounted to 65,826,380,000 pounds (cleaned rice) in comparison with 47,783,680,000 pounds at the same time last year. The total crop for 1920-21 amounted to 62,793,920,000 pounds. (Source: Department of Statistics, India.)

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## FINAL GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE INDIGO CROP IN INDIA 1921-22.

The total area under indigo in 1921-22 was 317,000 acres as compared with 241,000 acres in 1920-21 and 472,000 the average for the five preceding years. The production of dye amounted to 6,821,000 pounds in 1921-22 as against 4,614,000 pounds in 1920-21 and 8,221,000 the average production for the five preceding years. (Source: Department of Statistics, India.)

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AREA AND PRODUCTION OF TOBACCO IN CANADA, YEARS 1919, 1920 and 1921.<sup>1</sup>

Province	Area			Production		
	1919	1920	1921	1919	1920	1921
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Ontario...	9,226	20,114	6,553	17,000,000	21,688,500	7,121,962
Quebec ...	22,360	33,000	5,256 <sup>a</sup>	16,770,000	26,400,000	6,127,000
Totals...	31,586	53,114	11,809 <sup>a</sup>	33,770,000	48,088,500	13,248,962

<sup>1</sup>Source: Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, Canada.

a. There is a discrepancy between these figures as furnished by the Tobacco Division and the estimates based upon the returns collected last June by the Quebec Bureau of Statistics in cooperation with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The latter estimate is 24,011 acres for the province, whereas that of the Tobacco Division amounts only to 5,256 acres. The census results should eventually settle the matter.

Production of Principal Fruits in the Commonwealth of Australia  
1918-19, 1919-20 and 1920-21.

Kind of Fruit	Production		
	1918-1919	1919-1920	1920-1921, a
	<u>Winchester</u>	<u>Winchester</u>	<u>Winchester</u>
	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>	<u>bushels</u>
Apples .....	4,144,000	6,445,000	2,603,000
Apricots .....	466,000	761,000	497,000
Bananas .....	.....	1,105,000	.....
Lemons .....	415,000	451,000	171,000
Nectarines and	.....	.....	.....
Peaches .....	1,554,000	2,153,000	1,046,000
Oranges .....	2,279,000	2,334,000	663,000
Pears .....	1,328,000	1,334,000	1,059,000
Plums .....	573,000	704,000	507,000
	.....	.....	.....
	<u>Dozens</u>	<u>Dozens</u>	<u>Dozens</u>
Pineapples .....	864,000	695,000	.....

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Production Bulletin No. 14.

a. Figures for South Australia, Western Australia and Victoria only. These figures are taken from "The Fruit World of Australia and "The Journal of Commerce," Australia.

QUANTITY OF RAISINS AND Currants PRODUCED IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF  
AUSTRALIA, AVERAGE 1910-20, 1918-19 AND 1919-20.

	Average,	1918-1919	1919-1920
	1910-1920	1918-1919	1919-1920
	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Raisins .....	31,684,000	19,083,000	14,860,000
Currants .....		31,411,000	15,997,000
	.....	.....	.....

Source: Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Production Bulletin, No. 14.

## THE SUGAR CAMPAIGN IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1920-21.

During the last sugar campaign in Czechoslovakia 3,803,000 short tons of beets were used which produced 617,000 short tons of refined sugar. The total production amounted to 692,000 tons not counting 32,000 tons of available stocks. Up to the end of last year (1921) 101,000 tons were required for home consumption and in addition 152,000 tons were exported up to the end of last year. Thus the stocks on hand at the beginning of this year amounted to 469,000 short tons. (Source: Le Bulletin des Halles, Bourses et Marches, France.)

## PRICE OF SUGAR IN HUNGARY IN 1922.

The Budapest press on January 31, 1922, reports that at a meeting held by the Hungarian Sugar Beet Growers and Sugar Manufacturers in the Finance Ministry with the Finance Ministry presiding, the demand for the price of 180 crowns per 100 kilograms (about 29 cents per 220.46 lbs. according to the exchange rate of the Hungarian crown on December 30, 1921) for raw beet sugar submitted by the growers was accepted by the manufacturers. The demands of growers for an additional 10% above this basic price in case the price of wheat shall be over 1,800 crowns per 100 kilograms (\$.79 per bushel) will be discussed at a future date. (Last year growers received 140 crowns per 100 kilograms (28 cents per 220.46 pounds of sugar beet according to exchange rate of Hungarian crown on December 31, 1920).

It is now reliably reported that during the 1921-22 season Hungarian sugar factories produced 59,500 short tons of refined sugar, about one-half of which is already sold. Heavy buying is reported during the past few weeks owing to a rumor of proposed increase in price. It has been established by the proper authorities that the present stock of sugar will be sufficient to carry over the season and it is also reported that there will be no rise in price. The government prohibition on the importation of sugar will remain in force during the coming year. (Source: Consular Report.)

## PRODUCTION OF TEA IN INDIA, 1921.

In Northern India adverse climatic conditions and the presence of mosquito and other blights have continued to result in unsatisfactory yields throughout the past season.

The approximate quantity picked by November 30 was 236,000,000 pounds or 77% of that during the same period in 1920.

In Southern India weather conditions remained unfavorable for growth and it is estimated the yield will be about 15% below that of last season. (Source: International Institute of Agriculture.)

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE EGYPTIAN COTTON AND COTTON SEED CROPS  
 SEASONS 1918-19, 1919-20 AND 1920-21 WITH AN AVERAGE FOR THE YEARS  
 1910-11 to 1914-15.

Cotton (thousands of bales of 478 pounds net)							
	Stock re-			Consumption:			Stocks
Cotton season	maining			Avail-	of local	Destroyed	at the
September to	from pre-	Crop	Total	able	spinning	by	end of
August	vious			for	factories	fire	each
	seasons			export			season
Average							
1910-11 to							
1914-15....	91	1,513	1,604	1,430	6	2	117
Season							
1918-19 .....	229	999	1,228	1,124	12	(a)	92
1919-20 .....	92	1,155	1,246	1,157	5	2	82
1920-21 .....	82	1,251	1,333	913	10	30	380
Cottonseed (millions of pounds)							
	Stock re-			Consumption:			Stocks
Cotton season	maining			Avail-	of local	Used	at the
September to	from pre-	Crop	Total	able	crushing	for	end of
August	vious			for	factories	sowing	each
	season			export			season
Average							
1910-11 to							
1914-15....	11	1,395	1,406	1,025	233	137	11
Season							
1918-19 .....	19	988	1,006	630	223	133	21
1919-20 .....	21	1,142	1,162	708	221	155	79
1920-21 .....	79	1,236	1,314	896	245	109	64

Source: Monthly Agricultural Statistics, Egypt.

a. Less than 500 bales.

PRODUCTION OF FLAX IN PRINCIPAL FLAX-PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1909-1920.  
(Based upon official data)

## PRODUCTION OF FLAX IN PRINCIPAL FLAX PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1909-1920,-CONT'D.

Country.	Production.						
	Seed.			Fiber.			
Average <sup>1</sup> 1909-1913:		1918.		1919.		1920.	
bushels.		bushels.		bushels.		pounds.	
bushels.		bushels.		pounds.		pounds.	
<u>EUROPE,-CONT'D.</u>							
Sweden .....	15	.....	.....	.....	1,208	.....	.....
Total .....	24,435	.....	.....	.....	1,316,618	.....	.....
<u>ASIA</u>							
British India ...	19,773	20,600	9,400	16,760	.....	.....	.....
Japan .....	.....	648	492	.....	30,003	24,511	18,300
Russia, Asiatic..	1,456	.....	.....	.....	96,402	.....	.....
Total .....	21,229	.....	.....	.....	126,589	.....	.....
<u>AFRICA</u>							
Algeria .....	11	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Egypt .....	.....	57	112	.....	.....	.....	3,180
Grand Total ...	110,180	.....	.....	.....	1,443,207	.....	.....

1. Five-year average except in a few cases where statistics were unavailable.
2. Old boundaries.
3. Bohemia and Moravia only.
4. Includes Bessarabia but excludes Dobrudja.
5. Former Kingdom and Bessarabia.
6. Former Kingdom, Bessarabia and Bukowina.

## AGRICULTURE CONSTITUTES PRINCIPLE INDUSTRY OF SWEDEN.

Production does not keep pace with population and Sweden is now a grain importing country.

The principal or foundation industry of Sweden, particularly of the southern provinces is agriculture. The agricultural population which in 1830 represented as much as 82 percent of the entire population and even in 1870 represented 72%, had in 1910 fallen to 48% and at the present time does not amount to much more than 40 percent. The area under cultivation, as well as the production, have, however, been on the increase, although they, have not kept pace, with Sweden's increasing population and its increasing requirements. As a result Sweden is now an importer of grain instead of an exporter of a large surplus as formerly. The production of grain has become more and more inadequate. The crop of wheat does not, as a rule, meet more than one-half of the requirement, that of rye about 90 percent, while the normal crop of barley and oats practically suffices. The former large surplus of oats for export has altogether disappeared and has given place to a surplus import.

The agricultural land is divided into approximately 430,000 holdings, the average cultivated part of which amounts to about 25 acres. Small farms are in a great majority. Farms of 25 to 125 acres represent one-half of the entire cultivated acreage. More than one-third of the arable area is pasture land. A bare third is used for the growing of grain, more than three-fourths of which represents oats, the most important grain grown in Sweden.

The acreage of arable land in Sweden during 1913, 1918 and 1919 was as follows:

Nature of land.	1913.	1918.	1919.
	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>
Garden .....	114,000	119,000	122,000
Arable and cultivated.....	9,099,000	9,455,000	9,362,000
Natural meadows.....	3,335,000	2,779,000	2,638,000
Wooded and pasture.....	54,900,000	58,643,000	59,324,000
Waste land.....	33,944,000	30,396,000	29,964,000
 Total .....	101,392,000	101,392,000	101,410,000

Source: Consular Report.

## AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Statement showing agricultural wages including allowances \* of adult male workers for 58 hr. week; July, 1914 to August, 1920.

Conversions to United States money were made at par for July 1914 and 1918; for 1919 and 1920 at the rate of exchange prevailing on or about the fifteenth of the month.

Date.	Average.		For 58 hours.	
	s - d	Dollars.	s - d	Dollars.
July, 1914 .....	.....	.....	17/-	4.14
July, 1918 .....	32/- for 52 hours	7.79	34/3	8.33
July, 1919 .....	36/6 for 52 hours	7.89	41/6	8.97
July, 1920 .....	42/- for 49- 1/3 hours	3.18	51/4-1/2	10.00
August, 1920 .....	46/- for 49- 1/3 hours	3.37	56/1	10.21

Source: The Yearbook of the National Farmers Union (England) 1921.

\* Milk, whether new or skimmed; potatoes; lodging; board, whether full or partial; and cottages. For minutiae concerning prices or value of allowances by counties. See pages 205-211 of the Source quoted.

MINIMUM RATE OF WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, AS FIXED BY THE AGRICULTURAL,  
WAGES BOARD FOR ENGLAND AND WALES.\*

Conversions to United States money have been made according to the rate of exchange prevailing on September 15, 1921.

Age of Male Workers.	Minimum Weekly Rates in -							
	Northumberland		Yorkshire		Lincolnshire		Other Counties.	
	Durham, Glamorgan, and Monmouth.				and Middlesex.			
20-21 (under) ..	s/d	Dollars	s/d	Dollars	s/d	Dollars	s/d	Dollars
19-20 "	38/6	7.12	37/6	6.94	37/0	6.84	37/0	6.84
18-19 "	36/0	6.66	35/0	6.48	35/0	6.48	35/0	6.48
17-18 "	28/0	5.18	28/0	5.18	28/0	5.18	28/0	5.18
16-17 "	23/6	4.35	22/6	4.16	22/0	4.07	22/0	4.07
15-16 "	19/0	3.52	18/6	3.42	18/6	3.42	18/0	3.33
14-15 "	14/6	2.68	15/0	2.78	14/0	2.59	14/0	2.59
14 "	10/0	1.85	10/0	1.85	10/0	1.85	10/0	1.85

Source: Labor Gazette, September 1921.

\*These rates are inclusive of the value of allowances of board and lodging, cottage milk and potatoes, where these are provided by the employer.

## AVERAGE WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND SERVANTS IN HUNGARY IN 1921.

## Wages per day.

Conversions to United States money have been made according to the prevailing rate of exchange on the undermentioned dates. For parts II and III the rate of exchange prevailing on June 16, 1921 was used.

Spring.	Summer.	Autumn.	Winter.
March 15.	June 16.	September 16.	December 16.
Crown.	Cents.	Crowns.	Cents.
Man ....	50-70	14-20	80-100
Woman ..	35-40	10-11	50- 80
Child ..	25-35	7-10	30- 49
			32-40
			20-32
			40-50
			12-20
			25-35
			5-7

## II.

WAGES PER ANNUM OF FARM SERVANTS (hired servants, coachmen, men servants, cowherds, swine herds, etc.)

600-1000 crowns (\$2.40-\$4.00) in cash;

In grain: 22-29 bushels of wheat and 24-31 bushels of rye, or 51-59 bushels of wheat, and 9-14 bushels of spring barley in either case.

In land: 1.07-1.42 acres for maize and .27-.53 acres for potatoes (truck garden).

In firewood: 8-12 square meters (9.6-14.4 square yards).

In fodder: .66-.77 short tons of hay and .44-.66 short tons spring straw, or .53-.89 short tons of meadow on which to cut hay twice. In the latter case no spring straw is given.

Cowkeeping: weaning with 1 calf (until 8 weeks old); If keeping of 1 cow and 1 heifer the amount of grain received is less by 661 pounds. If no cow is kept 2-2-1/2 quarts of milk is given daily or 600-800 crowns (\$2.40 - \$3.20) in lieu thereof.

Pigkeeping: 2 sows and offspring up to 1 year old.

Poultry: Number unlimited, with the exception of geese.

The wages of overseers and tradesmen are greater, according to agreement.

III. WAGES OF SEASON LABORERS FROM APRIL UNTIL THE END OF OCTOBER.

Men: 600-800 crowns (\$2.40 - \$3.20) a month, 31-40 pounds of cooking flour, 57-66 pounds of bread flour, 11-13 pounds of beans, 9-18 pounds of bacon, 9-18 pounds of meat, 4 pounds of salt, 2 quarts of vinegar, 33-44 pounds of potatoes; after 6 months' labor 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of wheat.

## AVERAGE WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABORERS AND SERVANTS IN HUNGARY IN 1921, CONT'D.

Women: 350-500 crowns (\$1.40 - \$2.00) a month, 31-40 pounds of cooking flour, 57-66 pounds of bread flour, 7-9 pounds of bacon, 4-9 pounds of meat, 18 pounds of potatoes, 11 pounds of beans, 1 quart of vinegar, 2 pounds of salt. After 6 months' labor 7-11 bushels of wheat.

Source: Consular Report.

ARGENTINA'S EXPORTS OF CHILLED BEEF,  
FROZEN MUTTON AND LAMB INCREASE.

Exports of frozen mutton from Argentina during the calendar year 1921 show an increase of 847,238 quarters and those of frozen lamb of 313,056 quarters over exports for 1920 according to figures compiled by Review of the River Plate. Exports of chilled beef show the largest increase, shipments during 1921 have exceeded those of 1920 by 1,114,422 quarters. The exports of frozen pork, however, decreased by 1,543,776 quarters.

The following table shows the exports of frozen and chilled beef and frozen lamb and mutton from Argentina during the calendar year 1921 as compared with exports for the five preceding years:

Year	Frozen Beef.	Chilled Beef.	Frozen Mutton.	Frozen Lamb.
1916 .....	4,811,305	814,889	1,497,418	637,196
1917 .....	4,426,726	619,912	969,581	450,186
1918 .....	6,194,674	23,553	1,238,047	231,358
1919 .....	5,033,596	74,598	1,425,845	218,332
1920 .....	4,549,679	692,213	1,193,863	562,854
1921 .....	3,005,903	1,743,635	2,041,101	875,910

The United Kingdom furnished the chief market for Argentina's frozen and chilled meat exports during 1921, taking 2,237,336 quarters of frozen beef; 1,731,587 quarters of chilled beef; 1,838,858 quarters of frozen mutton and 844,675 frozen lamb.

## IMPORTS OF GRAINS INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FOR CALENDAR YEARS, 1913, 1920 and 1921.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED	UNIT	1913	1920	1921
Wheat - total	bus.	197,639,000	204,079,000	149,794,000
United States	"	63,593,000	84,788,000	67,321,000
Canada	"	40,671,000	19,020,000	27,234,000
Argentina	"	27,545,000	57,551,000	7,617,000
Australia	"	18,903,000	37,270,000	37,320,000
All other	"	46,927,000	5,450,000	10,302,000
Wheat flour - total	bbls.	6,845,000	6,840,000	9,052,000
United States	"	3,519,000	3,336,000	4,514,000
Canada	"	2,382,000	1,325,000	3,352,000
Australia	"	200,000	846,000	789,000
All other	"	744,000	1,333,000	397,000
Corn - total	bus.	98,310,000	67,680,000	73,509,000
United States	"	13,759,000	3,264,000	13,467,000
Roumania	"	2,005,000	3,382,000	6,347,000
Russia	"	3,368,000	---	---
Argentina	"	77,708,000	58,474,000	31,650,000
All other	"	1,470,000	2,560,000	22,045,000
Barley - total	"	52,358,000	29,558,000	36,880,000
United States	"	10,356,000	14,531,000	20,036,000
Canada	"	5,977,000	6,279,000	7,278,000
Russia	"	14,245,000	480,000	---
British India	"	8,445,000	---	---
All other	"	13,335,000	8,268,000	9,566,000
Oats - total	"	63,569,000	21,356,000	29,249,000
United States	"	5,019,000	681,000	1,522,000
Canada	"	8,218,000	2,441,000	12,572,000
Germany	"	11,978,000	---	100,000
Russia	"	9,747,000	---	---
Argentina	"	22,406,000	16,367,000	11,310,000
All other	"	6,201,000	1,867,000	3,745,000

Source: The British Government's Monthly Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND COTTON INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM, BY  
 PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES FOR CALENDAR YEARS, 1913, 1920  
 and 1921.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED	UNIT	1913	1920	1921
Bacon - total	lbs.	544,084,000	628,503,000	635,912,000
United States	"	201,978,000	376,574,000	281,050,000
Canada	"	27,274,000	167,217,000	94,531,000
Denmark	"	261,514,000	78,856,000	207,187,000
All other	"	53,318,000	5,856,000	53,144,000
Hams - total	"	95,759,000	36,327,000	126,234,000
United States	"	85,133,000	31,762,000	114,320,000
Canada	"	10,089,000	2,887,000	10,518,000
All other	"	487,000	1,678,000	1,396,000
Lard - total	"	224,600,000	162,008,000	254,775,000
United States	"	209,328,000	128,755,000	222,907,000
Other countries	"	15,272,000	33,253,000	31,868,000
Cotton - total	500-lb. bales	4,348,599	3,794,445	2,345,104
United States	"	3,169,539	2,780,667	1,602,005
British East Indies	"	102,820	148,531	30,130
Egypt	"	805,339	563,168	462,583
Other countries	"	270,901	302,079	250,386

Source: The British Government's Monthly Accounts Relating to Trade and Navigation.

CORRECTION:--Through a typographical error, the production of barley in Ireland for 1921, as published in FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS of March 1, 1922, was given as 2,950,000 bushels. This should have been 5,950,000 bushels.

## SPECIAL REPORTS ON FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

The following are some of the principal reports on foreign agricultural crops and markets received during the week in the Research and Foreign Statistics Section from American Consular Officers and Agricultural Commissioners in foreign countries:

1. Report of the Administrative Council of the British Empire Cotton Growing Corporation No. 49067, American Consul General at London.
2. Preparation of Meat and Meat Products and Operation of Packing Houses in Hongkong (47689); Panama (46717); Amsterdam (47063); Christiania (47918); Marseillie (49242); Zurich (50297); Samoa (49614) and Shanghai (49590), American Consular Officers, posts mentioned.
3. The Sugar Industry of Hungary, No. 47307, American Consul at Budapest.
4. American and Danish Competition in the British Pork Market, No. 46578, American Legation at Copenhagen.
5. Brazilian Regulations for Importation and Exportation of Plants, No. 49075, American Consul at Pernambuco.
6. The Beet Sugar Industry in Finland, No. 49418, American Consul at Helsingfors.
7. American Cereal and Flour Market at Hamburg, No. 47216, American Consul at Hamburg.
8. The Dutch Tobacco Trade During 1921, No. 49032, American Consul General at Rotterdam, The Netherlands.
9. Preparation and Packing of Meats for British Markets by E. C. Squire, Specialists in Foreign Marketing of Livestock and Meats, London, England.

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Inquiries regarding FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS should be addressed to the Research and Foreign Statistics Section, Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates, Washington, D. C.

